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# Excavations at Stobi, 1971

JAMES WISEMAN AND DJORDJE MANO-ZISSI

PLATES 85-90

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The second campaign of the new excavations at Stobi in Macedonia by the University of Texas at Austin and the National Museum of Titov Veles contributed significantly to the study of the history of the ancient city.<sup>1</sup> Moreover, excavation of the Baptistery of the Episcopal Basilica (infra, Sections 8-9) indicates a somewhat unexpected grandeur at Stobi in the early Christian period; it also raises questions about liturgy in the churches of Macedonia.

The project is sponsored by the Smithsonian Institution and, again, most of the funds were provided through its Foreign Currency Program.<sup>2</sup> Excavation in 1971<sup>3</sup> began 24 May and ended in most areas on 31 July. Work in the east parodos of the Theater, however, continued until 6 August and the Baptistery was not completely cleared until 13 August.

## 2. THE SITE

Mapping of the ancient city and its environs has progressed enough to publish a portion of it (ill. 1).

<sup>1</sup> A preliminary report on the 1970 season appeared in *AJA* 75 (1971) 395-411, cited hereafter as W-MZ 1970.

<sup>2</sup> We are grateful to the Smithsonian Institution for its continued support of the project and to the Ford Foundation for once again providing funds for the American student members of the staff. Numerous items of equipment were made available for the excavations by the University of Texas at Austin, the National Museums at Titov Veles and Prilep, and the Archaeological Museum at Skopje; our sincere thanks go to all these institutions and their administrative officials. The directors of the museums are Mr. Todor Gruev, Dr. Boško Babić and Dr. Blaga Aleksova, respectively.

<sup>3</sup> The authors of this report continued to serve as Co-Directors along with the Administrative Director, Mr. Todor Gruev. Other staff members in 1971 were: Senior Field Supervisors: Dr. E. Mott Davis, University of Texas at Austin; Dr. Elizabeth Gebhard, University of Illinois at Chicago Circle; Mr. Blagoye Kitanovski, National Museum at Prilep; Dr. Ivan Mikulčić, University of Skopje; Mr. Saržo Saržovski, Conservation Institute of Macedonia; Mr. Al B. Wesolowsky, University of Texas at Austin. Museum staff: Miss Geraldine Gilligan, Tufts University; Mrs. Viktorija Sokolovska, Archaeological Museum at Skopje; Mrs. Lucy Wiseman, Austin. Architects: Paul Huffman, Denver, Colorado; James Parkey, University of Texas at Austin. William B. Dinsmoor, Jr., Architect of the Athenian Agora Excavations, also served with us for two weeks in August. We are indebted to Dr. T. Leslie Shear, Jr., Director of the Agora Excavations, for granting Mr. Dins-

The plan presented here includes most of the buildings discovered in previous excavations as well as those in the new areas, but in both cases only in the west and central parts of the city.<sup>4</sup>

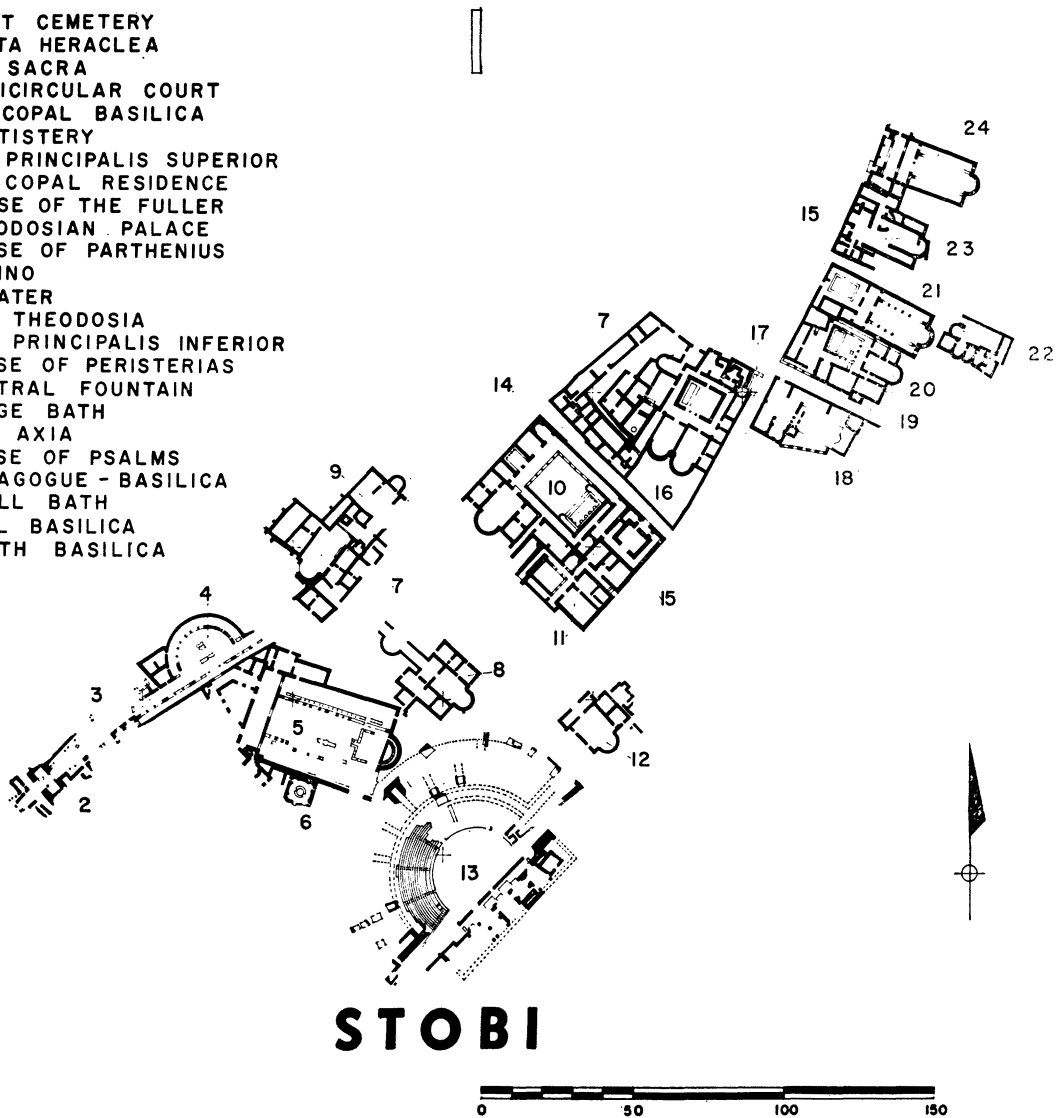
The basis of the survey is a 2 m. grid generated from a datum point in the Central Fountain (ill. 1:17; a brass pin set in concrete is indicated by a crossed circle). The grid was developed by A. G. Grulich in 1970 and he established a True North line, as well as a perpendicular at the datum point. The grid areas are 2 m. squares enclosed by lines parallel to those forming the original cross. Each grid area is designated by an abbreviation, N, E, W, S, indicating the direction from the datum point, which is accompanied by the number of the grid area counting sequentially from the datum point. The grid areas surrounding the datum point, then, are N1/W1, N1/E1, S1/E1, S1/W1. To cite one more example, the entrance to the lower Via Axia (ill. 1:19) E of the Central Fountain lies in grid area N1/E2. The designations thus give an immediate and precise area location both in distance and direction from the Central Fountain.

moor a leave of absence to join us at Stobi. Photographers: Richard Trimble, University of Texas at Austin, who also measured and drew the late Roman complex in the theater (infra, Section 6); Mrs. Marilyn Huffman, Denver, Colorado. They were assisted in the dark room by Mrs. Sharon Parkey, who also worked as draftsman. Mr. Apostol Keramidčiev, Archaeological Museum at Skopje, made transcriptions of the inscriptions on the theater seats. Dr. Robert Folk, Professor of Geology at the University of Texas at Austin, joined us briefly in August. Mr. Žika Radošević, a student at the University of Belgrade, was archivist and interpreter.

The following graduate students served as field supervisors: Miss Harriett Blitzter, Indiana University; Mr. John Cherry, Mrs. Virginia McKeen and Miss Carolyn Snively, University of Texas at Austin; Mrs. Susan Schaffner, Bryn Mawr College; Miss Nada Proeva, University of Belgrade; Miss Mariya Zoyeva, University of Skopje. Museum technicians: Mrs. Nina Dimčeva, Archaeological Museum of Skopje; Mr. Djordje Georgievski, Conservation Institute of Macedonia; Mrs. Radmilla Ivanišević, National Museum of Prilep. The foreman was Mr. Kiro Krstevski of the Archaeological Museum at Skopje. Mrs. Lucy Wiseman was especially helpful in all phases of the preparation of this manuscript.

<sup>4</sup> The chief omissions are: the line of the outer and inner city walls (unexcavated), the "Prison" area between the Episcopal Residence and the House of Parthenius; a portion of the Episcopal Residence; houses W of the Civil and North Basilicas.

- 1 WEST CEMETERY
- 2 PORTA HERACLEA
- 3 VIA SACRA
- 4 SEMICIRCULAR COURT
- 5 EPISCOPAL BASILICA
- 6 BAPTISTERY
- 7 VIA PRINCIPALIS SUPERIOR
- 8 EPISCOPAL RESIDENCE
- 9 HOUSE OF THE FULLER
- 10 THEODOSIAN PALACE
- 11 HOUSE OF PARTHENIUS
- 12 CASINO
- 13 THEATER
- 14 VIA THEODOSIA
- 15 VIA PRINCIPALIS INFERIOR
- 16 HOUSE OF PERISTERIAS
- 17 CENTRAL FOUNTAIN
- 18 LARGE BATH
- 19 VIA AXIA
- 20 HOUSE OF PSALMS
- 21 SYNAGOGUE - BASILICA
- 22 SMALL BATH
- 23 CIVIL BASILICA
- 24 NORTH BASILICA



## STOBI

ILL. 1

In 1971 Paul Huffman set a series of steel pins in concrete at 50 m. grid intersections throughout much of the area enclosed by the city wall. The buildings were then related to those points, and their plans photographically reduced to a scale of 1:500 and placed on the site plan.

A number of new names have been applied to various streets and monuments and appear on ill. 1 for ease of reference. Other names have long been in use, while still others have been cited in publications under a variety of titles that should now

<sup>5</sup> "Summer Palace" is misleading and we do not know for sure that it ever formed a part of the residence of Polycharmus, the Father of the Synagogue. Since the building

be abandoned. Among the latter are Polycharmus' Palace and the Summer Palace for the House of Psalms;<sup>5</sup> the Winter Palace for the Large Bath; the Basilica of the Quatrefoil Baptistery for the North Basilica; and various directional names for the Porta Heraclea.

### 3. THE SYNAGOGUE-BASILICA

A trench 4.9 x 2.2 m. was dug in the SE corner of the narthex of the Synagogue-Basilica to test the pre-basilican stratigraphy and to determine the ex-

was tied to structures successively Jewish and Christian, a name suitable for both religions seemed needed; thus the House of Psalms.

tent of the Synagogue.<sup>6</sup> The remarkably thick (max. th. 0.4 m.) concrete bedding for the floor of the narthex was preserved over most of the area. Pottery and coins found below the floor date to the late 4th century A.D., supporting the construction date suggested by the context material reported last year below the floor of the nave. A hard-packed earthen floor was encountered at 137.77/137.82 m.;<sup>7</sup> it belonged to a room the N entrance of which, and the room itself, had been cut through by the foundation for the nave-narthex wall. The room belongs to the period of Synagogue 2, as identified last year,<sup>8</sup> from which a large section of mosaic found below the nave of the basilica had been removed by earlier excavators. A small piece of mosaic with a chessboard pattern was found in place just N of the threshold of the room below the narthex in another small trench dug in 1971; this fragment, and another small mosaic section below the entrance to the atrium court, probably belong to the complex of Synagogue 2. The earthen floor just cited contained material of the early 4th century A.D.

Immediately below the floor appeared two parallel brick walls, oriented ca. E-W and ca. 1.25 m. apart. The S wall (Wall 6) had been cut through by the nave-narthex wall but the second (Wall 7) terminated on the E in a rounded face (pl. 85, fig. 1); the W extremities of both are still hidden in the scarp of the trench. The preserved top of Wall 6 is nearly level with the sterile gravel of the prehistoric bed of the river Crna which is flush with the S face of the wall;<sup>9</sup> but the N face of Wall 6 and both faces of its companion are coated with a coarse lime plaster down to a plaster floor at ca. 136.69 m., i.e., ca. 0.85 m. below the level of the river bed. The rooms clearly were sunk below their contemporary ground level and may have been part of the basement for a building the superstructure of which was removed in later leveling and building operations.

The building was destroyed in a fire in the late 2nd or the early 1st century B.C. Pottery

was plentiful between the two walls and in the narrow space N of Wall 7 and included, among the earlier types, a cache of nine fusiform unguentaria and several pieces of Megarian bowls.<sup>10</sup>

1. Fusiform unguentarium (pl. 86, fig. 2) C-71-88. H. 0.115 m. D. of mouth 0.028 m. D. of body 0.035 m. Intact. Buff clay, self-slip. Fusiform body, cylindrical neck with flaring rim, flat on top; foot spreading to circular base. Differs little from the eight others in cache. Slender profile typical of late 2nd to early 1st century B.C.; cf. Philippe Bruneau, "Tombes d'Argos," *BCH* 94 (1970) 437-531, figs. 210-211, esp. the unguentaria from tombs 185 and 188.

2. Megarian bowl (pl. 86, fig. 3). C-71-83. P.H. 0.062 m. Incomplete; five pieces mended. Clay light red (Hue 2.5YR 6/6),<sup>11</sup> slightly micaceous, fired hard. Dull red paint covers vessel, fired brownish-red on upper exterior. Hemispherical bowl with everted, rounded rim; two grooved lines terminate a plain zone below rim. Body covered with rows of small ivy leaves.

The rooms may form part of a potter's shop. A number of artifacts found in the rooms are clear indicators of a kiln in the vicinity: several fragments of Megarian bowl molds, molds for two terracotta lions' heads of a size suitable for the feet of molded bowls; small ceramic kiln separators and, from a deposit of the same period below the nave, several cube-shaped terracotta pieces that probably served as dividers for large vessels when they were being fired.<sup>12</sup>

3. Megarian bowl mold (pl. 85, fig. 4) C-71-73. H. 0.054 m. D. 0.127 m. Incomplete; three pieces mended; part of rim and base missing. Fine pink clay (Hue 7.5YR 7/4); self-slip. Hemispherical mold with raised flat base, flanged rim. Exterior plain. Decorative pattern incised on interior is terminated below the rim by a grooved line; pattern of long slender leaves, larger and rounded at the top, rising from a plain floor and alternating with vertical rows of punched dots. A similar pattern is found on a Megarian bowl of the late 2nd

<sup>6</sup> See W-MZ 1970, ill. 6.

<sup>7</sup> All levels given are the elevations above sea level; that of the later narthex floor was 139.371 m. The latest relevant coin, which is from destruction debris below the deposit just described, is no. 71-115, a SALVS REI PUBLICAE issue of Valentinian II (A.D. 383-392) minted in Thessalonica. Two other coins from the same deposit (71-114, 71-151) must also belong to the period between the accession of Valentinian II and the death of Theodosius I (A.D. 395).

<sup>8</sup> W-MZ 1970, Section 8.

<sup>9</sup> We are indebted to Professor Robert Folk for this and numerous other geological observations at Stobi.

<sup>10</sup> Only one example of each is published here.

<sup>11</sup> Color designations beginning with "Hue" refer to hue, value and chroma as illustrated in *Munsell Soil Color Charts* (Munsell Color Company, Inc., Baltimore, 1971 ed.).

<sup>12</sup> The latter are not illustrated here; inventoried examples are MF-71-170 (P.L. 0.076 m., H. 0.023 m., Th. 0.044 m.) and MF-71-171 (L. 0.08 m., H. 0.024 m., Th. 0.02 m.).

century B.C. from Kertsch now in Mainz: Theodor Kraus, *Megarische Becher im Römischen-Germanischen Zentralmuseum zu Mainz* (Mainz 1951) 9, no. 9.

4. Terracotta kiln divider (pl. 86, fig. 5) MF-71-104. L. 0.021 m. Intact. Fine pink clay (Hue 7.5YR 7/4). Small, nearly circular piece with shallow, flat groove across diameter. Other examples from the same deposit, MF-71-105 to 107, vary in diameter from 0.018 to 0.02 m.

Deposits representing the period between the 1st century B.C. and the early 4th century A.D. in this area must have been removed at least by the time of the construction of Synagogue 2. A new trench, 3.3 x 3.8 m., opened below the w end of the nave in 1971 revealed that the builders had not needed to cut quite so deeply into the underlying deposits here. The floor level of Synagogue 1, at ca. 137.5 m., lay below a destruction deposit of the late 3rd century that included additional fragments of the fresco found last year with the repeated legend Πολύχαρμος ὁ πατήρ • εὐχῆν.<sup>13</sup> A threshold block lying immediately above Wall 4<sup>14</sup> and two paving slabs belong to this structure, Synagogue 1, the building of Polycharmus (pl. 85, fig. 6).

Polycharmus anticipated later builders and in leveling part of the area for the Synagogue had cut down to a gravelly deposit, 2nd-1st century B.C. An irregular, oval pit (Pit 1) intruded into this deposit ca. 1 m. s of the basilica N stylobate, just w of Column N-1. The maximum dimension N-s of Pit 1 was ca. 0.7 m. and was separated from a small, circular pit, ca. 0.2 m. in diameter, on the sw by a low ridge. In the latter on 16 July were found

two terracotta vessels (pl. 85, fig. 7) containing a hoard of ca. 500 silver denarii of the 2nd century B.C.

The larger of the two vessels (infra, no. 5) was a coarse, one-handled globular jug standing upright in the pit. The smaller (infra, no. 6) was a brown glazed lekythos found lying on its side near the top of the pit at 137.37 m. Loose earth had been packed around the vessels. The smaller contained 67 denarii, the larger a partly congealed mass that yielded over 421 denarii and one Attic tetradrachma.

Only a small portion of the hoard has as yet been cleaned, but most of the coins are in excellent condition. Most denarii show on the obverse the head of Roma, with winged helmet, both to L and R. This series seems to begin ca. 211 B.C. and a preliminary examination suggests that no coin in the hoard was issued after the third quarter of the 2nd century.<sup>15</sup> There is a great variety of reverse types, four of which are illustrated here (pl. 86, fig. 8).<sup>16</sup> The tetradrachma (pl. 86, fig. 9) belongs to the middle of the same century.<sup>17</sup>

5. Jug (pl. 85, fig. 10) C-71-131. H. 0.125 m. D. of mouth 0.085 m. D. of body 0.112 m. Complete except for piece of rim and small body fragment. Clay red, very coarse and micaceous; self-slip; lower part of vessel blackened from burning. Globular with flaring lip and rounded bottom, originally used for cooking. Small vertical strap handle from lip to body. Narrowly spaced wheel-ridging covers bottom and lower part of body.

6. Lekythos (pl. 85, fig. 11) C-71-132. H. 0.092 m. D. of mouth 0.051 m. D. of body 0.064 m. D. of base 0.046 m. Complete. Fine pink clay (Hue 5YR

<sup>13</sup> W-MZ 1970, Section 8.

<sup>14</sup> This is the w portion of the E-W wall found in 1970 and described in *ibid.*, 408, and ill. 6.

<sup>15</sup> See Edward A. Sydenham, *The Coinage of the Roman Republic* (rev. ed., London 1952) 14-32, and Michael H. Crawford, *Roman Republican Coin Hoards* (London 1969) Table III.

<sup>16</sup> L. to r, top row: nos. 71-1165, 71-1184; bottom row: 71-1197, 71-919. No. 1165 obv.: head of Roma to r, \* to l; rev.: horseman in armor with spear; behind, Macedonian helmet; beneath, Q. (MARCIVS) PILIPVS; in ex., ROMA. (The issue of Pilipus was the latest in the Agrinion Hoard, ca. 130 B.C. See Rudi Thomsen and Michael H. Crawford, "Appendix: The Denarii of the Agrinion Hoard," in Margaret Thompson, *The Agrinion Hoard*, NNM 159 [New York 1968] 127 and n. 32; see also Sydenham [supra n. 15] coin 477 and Crawford [supra n. 15] Table x.) No. 1184 obv.: head of Roma to r; rev.: Nike in biga to r holding whip; beneath L. SAVF(EIVS); in ex. ROMA (Sydenham [supra n. 15] coin 384; Crawford [supra n. 15] lists Saufeius sixth in a list of 20 moneyers, 165-150 B.C., Table III). No. 1197 obv.:

head of Roma to l, below chin X, to r TAMPIL(VS); rev.: Apollo in quadriga r, M BAEBI(VS) Q.F., in field ROMA (Sydenham [supra n. 15] coin 489; Crawford [supra n. 15] Table x where M. Baebius is listed ca. midway in a list of moneyers, 150-125 B.C.). No. 919 obv.: head of Roma r, Nike standing behind holding a wreath; below chin, X; rev.: Dioscuri on horses to r with a star in field above each hat; C. TER(ENTIVS) LVC(ANVS); in ex. ROMA (Sydenham [supra n. 15] coin 425, which he dates to 135-126 B.C.; Crawford [supra n. 15] Table III where he is placed near the end of a list of moneyers, 165-150 B.C.).

<sup>17</sup> No. 71-1208. Obv.: helmeted head of Athena r; helmet has embossed floral patterns; row of globules forms border. Rev.: owl in center perched on amphora; prow: ΑΘΕ ΚΑΡΑΙΧ ΕΡΓΟΚΛΕ ΔΙΟΜΕ; on amphora M; control letters illeg. Margaret Thompson, *The New Style Coinage of Athens*, ANSNS 10 (New York 1961) 200-205, 312; date of coin is the archon year 153-152 B.C. Thompson coin 540 D has the same obv., but the illus. of the rev. on pl. 54 has as the third name DIONY; the control letters are ME.



7/5) with small flecks of mica. Reddish-brown paint with bright metallic luster. Small, graceful vessel, ovoid body on flaring base, deeply concave on bottom. Narrow neck and flaring rim; small double-rolled handle from lip to upper part of body; two wheel grooves below handle.

If we may associate the early structure below the narthex with the coin hoard, and presumably Wall 4, we might conjecture a building complex of house, shop and kiln to the w with an enclosed courtyard to the e. The court would have been bounded by Wall 4 on the s, by a wall indicated by a pillaging trench on the e, and perhaps by Wall 2 on the n.<sup>18</sup> The presence of such a large hoard near rooms destroyed in a fire points to a sudden catastrophe and, at least locally, a total one. Further evidence both for the hypothesis that the hoard was in a courtyard and for the catastrophe is the discovery of the skeletons of two young animals of the genus *Equus* in a depression or pit nw of the hoard. Several large stones, perhaps from a collapsing wall, were found below and on top of the skeletons, which, although they indicated some disturbance in antiquity, were partially articulated and, therefore, must have been placed in the depression while some flesh still remained. A red clay and earth deposit at least partially within the same depression contained part of a left human tibia.<sup>19</sup>

The animals, of course, may have died from natural or unnatural causes and their corpses interred, but the other sure evidence of disaster, along with the presence of the human tibia and the general contemporaneity of all deposits, suggest association.<sup>20</sup> Confirmation must await further study of the coins and the context pottery.

#### 4. THE EARLIEST CITY

Stobi certainly existed as a city in the early 2nd century B.C. when Philip V was involved in military operations in the vicinity.<sup>21</sup> Livy refers to Stobi

as "the ancient city"<sup>22</sup> of the Paeonians and bronzes from earlier excavations have been dated to the early 5th century B.C.<sup>23</sup> Ceramic material of even the Halstatt phase is reported to have been found in a test trench below the apse of the Civil Basilica (ill. 1:23).<sup>24</sup> It was, therefore, surprising when deposits of the late 2nd to 1st century B.C. below the nave and narthex of the Synagogue-Basilica were found to lie on the prehistoric bed of the Crna River. Of course, the building discussed in Section 3 may have been constructed in the early 2nd century B.C. But to find the earlier city, clearly it was necessary to test areas other than the Synagogue-Basilica.

A large test trench, 20 x 3 m., on the Acropolis (ill. 1, unnumbered rectangle top center)<sup>25</sup> produced similar results regarding the earliest city. The rubble walls of a number of small houses or shops were found not far below the present surface level. Habitation here came to an end in a destruction that can be dated to some period shortly after A.D. 569/570, the date of the latest coin in the destruction debris of one of the rooms.<sup>26</sup> A large bronze cross was found on the threshold of an adjacent room, with the wire hanger that had once attached it to the door beside it.

7. Bronze cross (pl. 86, fig. 12) MF-71-129a-b. H. 0.162 m. L. of cross arm 0.127 m. Th. 0.001 m. Nearly complete; only small chips missing. Cross formed of two flat strips of bronze united by a single bronze rivet, hammered flat on both surfaces and soldered in back. Each arm of cross has flaring tips. There is a small hole for a hooked wire (MF-71-129b).

These houses or shops, made of field stones set in earth mortar, show at least two building periods and overlie similar small buildings, probably of the 4th century. Ample pottery, but few structural elements (a single rubble wall, a nearby drain) attest more or less continuous cultural activity on the Acropolis from the 2nd century B.C. One of the

<sup>18</sup> In a later period Wall 2 became the n wall of Synagogue 2; W-MZ 1970, Section 8.

<sup>19</sup> This deposit was disturbed by the construction of the nave-narthex wall and other parts of the human skeleton could have been removed at that time.

<sup>20</sup> The deposits of the depressions and pits referred to here, including Pit 1 and the context associated with the animal skeletons, contained some material that has been dated provisionally to the late 1st century B.C. or the early 1st century A.D. This may be the result of a later disturbance. We might note that Marcus Minucius, son of Quintus, defeated an army of Gauls and Thracians near Macedonian Argos (near Stobi)

in 119/118 B.C.: SIG<sup>3</sup>, 700 and 710.

<sup>21</sup> Livy 33.19.3; 40.21.1; 45.29.13.

<sup>22</sup> "Vetere urbe," 39.53.16.

<sup>23</sup> For references see W-MZ 1970, n. 3.

<sup>24</sup> Some of the documentation and most of the material of those excavations, conducted in 1955 by D. Kotso, were destroyed in the Skopje earthquake of 1963.

<sup>25</sup> Grid areas W39-40/N53-62.

<sup>26</sup> 71-135, found on the threshold of Room 2. Obv.: Justin II and Sophia; rev.: K and, in smaller letters, ANNO vertically to I, V to r.

earliest deposits excavated included a coin of Philip V.<sup>27</sup> But below the late Hellenistic deposits the partially calcified gravel of the early river bed was encountered at 147.07-147.27 m. For comparison, the highest preserved late Roman wall in the test trench was at 151.41 m.

Investigation on a smaller scale below the nave of the Civil Basilica (ill. 1:23) also failed to reveal a pre-Hellenistic deposit. Efforts here were concentrated in a single room which had been partially excavated in 1955, when a figured fresco from one of its walls had been removed to the Archaeological Museum at Skopje.<sup>28</sup> Below the earthen floor of the room considerable ceramic material of the 2nd to early 1st century B.C. was found in association with a roughly circular clay pit. One complete and one nearly complete terracotta lamp with black glaze were among the datable artifacts (L-71-24 and 27). Below the clay pit was sterile clay and gravel (elev. 135.95 m.). There was no time at the end of the season to test below the apse where the Iron Age material had reportedly been found in 1955.

The earliest city, then, if it lay at all within the later confines of Stobi, was presumably located closer to the present channel of the Crna or further N along the Vardar. Excavations in three test areas have shown that the city during early Roman times, at least, extended nearly to the left bank of the Crna where short sections of the city wall have always been visible. Two of these trenches were dug in August-September 1970 by Mr. Živojin Vinčić of the Conservation Institute of Macedonia at the request of the Project directors;<sup>29</sup> they are not shown in ill. 1, but are located ca. 200 m. E of the apse of the Synagogue-Basilica near the inner face of the city wall. River sand was encountered immediately below the shallow surface earth (elev. 136.38/136.44 m.). The sand continued in a series of alluvial deposits to 132.31 m. in one trench; at this point the top of a wall appeared, its face coated with painted stucco. Deposits containing early Roman pottery, 1st-3rd century A.D., continued beside the wall to 129.13 m., where digging was

halted some 30 cm. below water level without reaching either the bottom of the wall or a floor level. The other test revealed three walls faced on one side with molded stucco. Digging was abandoned in the room at a level of 131.93 m.

The trenches were narrow, considering the depth of the cultural remains, and must be enlarged before the structures can be examined in detail. But the presence of over 4 m. of sand above the ruins strongly suggests that the lower city near the river, even though it lay inside the city wall, was abandoned to the floods of the Crna at some time during the early empire. Further investigation is planned for 1972.

The Crna has frequently overflowed even in the 20th century and spread over the lower areas of the ancient site, according to local reports. Indeed, it was brought under control only in 1969 when a dam was constructed near Vozartsi, some 20 km. upriver from Stobi. Clear evidence of the rapidity with which the Crna can create deep sand deposits was encountered in one of the major test areas dug in 1971, begun as a test across the presumed line of the road leading to a bridge (two piers in the water and the road on the right bank of the Crna were visible before excavation; pl. 85, fig. 13). The E face of the ramp on the left bank, which was completely covered by sandy river silts when excavation began, was cleared to a depth of 3.1 m. where several fallen blocks indicated partial destruction of the abutment. At the same level were found several rifle cartridges dating from the First World War.<sup>30</sup>

The bridge was already in ruins when Leon Heuzey visited the site in 1872, but may have been in use not long before that time.<sup>31</sup> The cobblestone pavement of the ramp on the left bank is characteristic of the Turkish *kalderma* found frequently in the S Balkans; cross-ties of wooden beams are still partially preserved in the pavement (pl. 85, fig. 14). Not only the pavement but the bridge itself may have been constructed during the period of Turkish domination.

The ramp is built over the outer wall of the

<sup>27</sup> 71-529.

<sup>28</sup> The fresco was destroyed in the 1963 earthquake but a drawing of a water bird on a red background is extant. A report on the earlier excavations of the Civil Basilica is being prepared for publication elsewhere.

<sup>29</sup> One of the tests was begun during the regular digging season in 1970. The area of the trenches had been considered at that time as a possible site for a museum and work building.

<sup>30</sup> The military front line passed through Stobi after the collapse of the front at Thessalonica; it was held by the Serbians and French until taken by the Germans and Bulgarians.

<sup>31</sup> Leon Heuzey, "Découverte des ruines de Stobi," *RA* (1873) 2, 34. He makes it clear that the site was unoccupied at the time of his visit.

ancient city (pl. 85, fig. 15). The wall here is 2.3 m. wide and preserved on the exterior to a height of 3.75 m.<sup>32</sup> A later wall, only 0.63 m. thick, bedded on earth and built up against the inner face of the city wall probably in the 5th century, was also built over by the bridge road. A test against the inner face of the city wall at this point revealed a floor of large, rectangular stone plaques at a level of 130.04 m. The deposit immediately above the floor dates to the 3rd century A.D.

Another test trench, 12 x 1.5 m., was dug across the line of the Via Axia not far E of the Synagogue-Basilica (see ill. 1). This test lies W of the meandering ridge that may mark the line of the inner city wall, perhaps constructed only after the lower city and its wall had been abandoned to the floodwaters of the river.<sup>33</sup> Here late Roman constructions overlay walls of the 1st century A.D. and no road metal was discovered.

The earlier Hellenistic and pre-Hellenistic city, then, remains elusive. It is hoped that more extensive and deeper soundings below the sand deposits along the Crna in 1972 will provide some clues to the location of earliest Stobi.

## 5. THE WEST CEMETERY

The area of excavation in the West Cemetery, begun in 1970,<sup>34</sup> was enlarged on the N and E to a rectangle, 9 x 11.7 m., in grid area S81-87/W134-138 (ill. 1:1). A total of 73 graves was found (nos. 22-86, 88-96), of which 63 were excavated.

The part of the cemetery investigated clearly went out of use in the 4th century A.D. since the remains of several rubble walls, probably built before the middle of that century, were found in all parts of the trench area immediately above the level of the latest graves. Indeed, a few of the interments had been disturbed by the wall construction.

The latest burials were inhumations in shallow pits. Laconian roof tiles had frequently been placed in tent fashion over the body; orientation of pit and body was variable. Grave 25 was such a tile grave and lay immediately beneath one of the rub-

ble walls. In addition to a small jug (C-71-10) burial gifts included five coins of the early 4th century A.D. (coin nos. 71-66 to 70).<sup>35</sup>

Grave 8, another tile grave of about the same date, is of special interest on two counts. The skeleton, which had its head to the E, was extended and constricted, apparently the result of burial in a tightly-wrapped shroud (pl. 87, fig. 16). A bronze statuette of Mercury had been placed at the feet of the corpse; it is the latest evidence of cult in the cemetery other than that provided by the fact and manner of the burial itself.<sup>36</sup>

8. Bronze statuette of Mercury (pl. 86, fig. 17) MF-71-22. H. 0.048 m. D. of base 0.019 m. Intact. Solid-cast bronze figure of Mercury, wearing only a petasos and a short chlamys over his left shoulder. Highly stylized figure on short pedestal; two dots for eyes and a short slash for the mouth; three incised lines on right arm and some cross-hatching on chest. Winglike projection over the chlamys, drapery folds indicated by a few incisions. He is clutching something in his right hand, doubtless the traditional money bag. His legs are slightly bowed. There are numerous similar figures of Mercury (unpublished) in the museum at Prilep and one was found at Stobi in a grave excavated in 1966 (MF-66-1).

During the 3rd century the level of the cemetery had been raised, apparently by intentional filling, and few graves can be assigned to the 3rd or the latter part of the 2nd century. An interesting group of six cremation burials was found in the S part of the excavation area below this fill.<sup>37</sup> These graves were covered by a compact deposit of gravel and greenish earth, 0.2-0.3 m. thick, with a curved perimeter within the trench which may originally have been a circle. If so, about three-quarters of the circle lies within the unexcavated area to the S and E.

A feature common to four of the six burials covered by the gravel was a spout, formed by placing two Laconian roof tiles edge-on, projecting above the grave structure.<sup>38</sup> The spouts presumably

<sup>32</sup> The bottom of the wall was not reached because it lies below the present water table.

<sup>33</sup> The presumed inner city wall has not yet been tested by excavation.

<sup>34</sup> W-MZ 1970, Section 7.

<sup>35</sup> The floor of Grave 25 was at 149.106 m. but had been dug from level 149.656 m.

<sup>36</sup> The burial could have been as early as the late 3rd century. Other items found with the skeleton were a bronze

finger ring (MF-71-21) and a small bronze decorative attachment (MF-71-23). The ring is a signet bearing a running lion with a flowing mane and tail raised high; there is a star in the field above.

<sup>37</sup> Graves 38-40, 44, 47, 48.

<sup>38</sup> Three other graves with such a spout were found outside the perimeter of the gravel deposit. The graves were at approximately the same elevation, but one, no. 46, was several meters N of other similar burials and the other two, Graves



were for offerings, probably liquid, to the spirits of the dead—at the time of burial, or later, or both. This group of burials may appropriately be termed the Libation Spout Burials. All were tile graves constructed of Corinthian pan tiles and Laconian cover tiles variously arranged. One burial, Grave 38, was covered also, except for the spout, by a rectangular stone cairn (pl. 87, fig. 18), 2.2 x 0.7 m. and set within a pit 1.05 m. wide and 0.5 m. deep. The roof tiles beneath the stones, however, were placed only over a narrower pit, 0.3 m. wide, 0.15 m. deep, cut into the center of the floor of the larger pit. Such a double-pit arrangement was frequent among cremation burials of the West Cemetery. No vessels or other burial gifts were found beneath the tiles,<sup>39</sup> but two large bowls, both broken, were found at the s edge of the cairn within the grave pit.<sup>40</sup>

Grave 39, also one of the Libation Spout Burials, was set within a much smaller double pit, 0.62 x 0.8 m. Laconian tiles supported a single Corinthian pan tile, as a grave cover, and the fragmentary libation spout. The cremated skeletal remains were partly within a medium-sized bowl (infra no. 9) and partly dispersed in the lower pit (pl. 87, fig. 19). This arrangement is quite unlike that of Grave 38, in which the skeletal remains were simply scattered throughout the extent of the lower pit. The grave contained, in addition to the cinerary vessel, a small bowl, a terracotta lamp and 36 small iron nails.<sup>41</sup>

9. Bowl (pl. 87, fig. 20) C-71-32. H. 0.165 m. D. of body 0.195 m. D. of mouth 0.127 m. Intact. Gritty, micaceous red-brown clay with self-slip. Ovoid body on round base, concave on bottom. Flat everted rim. Two vertical strap handles.

10. Moldmade lamp (pl. 87, fig. 21) L-71-4. L. 0.108 m. H. 0.039 m. W. 0.076 m. Complete except for small piece from base and disk. Coarse reddish-brown clay (Hue 5YR 6/4), slightly micaceous. Worn red glaze covers body. Traces of burning at nozzle. Disk: Hercules standing full front,

club in right hand and lionskin over left shoulder. Rim: plain, sloping; two small dots near U-shaped nozzle. Pierced handle, grooved in front, plain in back. Base: incised signature AVF PAR within circular base ring. The type is similar to several lamps with U-shaped nozzles in Judith Perlzweig, *The Athenian Agora VII: Lamps of the Roman Period* (Princeton 1961) 87-88, where a date of the late 1st to 2nd century is suggested.

Grave 39 is of further interest not only because a considerable amount of carbon was preserved, as is frequent in cremation burials, but one partially consumed faggot was found lying partly in and partly out of the lower pit. This clear indication that the burial ceremony included a fire at the grave site itself was paralleled in other graves.

The function of the funeral fire is debatable. Al Wesolowsky, who supervised excavations in the West Cemetery in 1970 and 1971,<sup>42</sup> is of the opinion that cremation of the body invariably took place elsewhere since the quantity of carbon found in each grave seems far too small for a fire of sufficient magnitude for cremation. Two hypotheses, not mutually exclusive, are here suggested. 1) The cremated remains may have been burned again during the ceremony at the grave; 2) the fire may have served to purify the grave site.<sup>43</sup> A far less likely explanation is that the fire served to cook the funeral banquet. There are ample traces of graveside meals in the West Cemetery during the 1st century, but the chief evidence of the meal, which was shared with the dead, consisted of nuts, grapes, peaches and olives; no animal bones have been recovered.

The Libation Spout Burials all belong to the late 1st or early 2nd century A.D. The gravel deposit with its distinctive green color, which was probably intended as a visible marker of the group, contained no recognizably later material. A badly-weathered coin of Vitellius (A.D. 69) was found in Grave 40 (coin no. 71-133) and a much better preserved example of the same type was found in con-

55 and 65, were nearer, to the w. On the use of spouts in graves see J. M. C. Toynbee, *Death and Burial in the Roman World* (London 1971) 51.

<sup>39</sup> Lamp fragment L-71-17 was found among the bones and may have been burned with the body.

<sup>40</sup> C-71-17 is a hemispherical bowl on a small ring base and has red-brown matt paint on its interior and upper exterior; C-71-31 is a coarse, deep oval bowl with out-turned rim.

<sup>41</sup> The second bowl, C-71-38, is fragmentary and not illus-

trated here. Only one of the nails, MF-71-59, was inventoried; the rest are in context storage LOT 391. The presence of the nails here and in several other early burials in the West Cemetery suggests that a small wooden chest, perhaps containing a perishable memento or offering, was burned with the corpse.

<sup>42</sup> Mrs. Susan Schaffner shared the responsibility during part of the 1971 season.

<sup>43</sup> Toynbee (supra n. 38) 48-50, discusses graveside fires only in connection with actual cremation.

tiguous Grave 44 (coin no. 71-134; pl. 86, fig. 22).<sup>44</sup>

Among the earliest burials excavated was Grave 79 in grid areas W139/S85-86. The grave consisted of a cremation (disturbed) in a small pit adjoining a larger pit in which had been placed the entire body of an adult *Equus*, presumably a horse (pl. 87, fig. 23). The animal appears to have been decapitated and the entire body interred at the time of the cremation burial. A few bronze rings, probably from a harness, and an illegible bronze coin were found with the skeleton. Pottery sherds from the fill suggest an Augustan date.

A tile grave with cremation burial (no. 80) near the central w scarp in grid area W139/S84 was roughly contemporary with the horse burial. Burial gifts included three vessels,<sup>45</sup> one incised with the owner's name.

11. Skyphos (pl. 87, fig. 24) C-71-129. H. 0.1 m. D. of body 0.14 m. Incomplete; mended from several sherds found in ashy earth both outside and under the tiles of Grave 80. Clay light brown (Hue 7.5YR 6/4), small flecks of mica. Dull brown paint. Deep, two-handled cup on low base ring. Vertical rim with two shallow grooves below rounded lip. Graffito on body presumably names the owner, the occupant of the grave: *Μακεδονικοῦ*: "[the cup of] Makedonikos."

Numerous bulbous and piriform terracotta unguentaria were found frequently in association with the earlier graves (late 1st B.C. to early 1st A.D.) excavated in 1971. Glass unguentaria were also numerous: three are presented here as examples.

12. Slender unguentarium (pl. 87, fig. 25) G-71-11 found in Grave 50. H. 0.13 m. D. of body 0.03 m. D. of neck 0.02 m. Intact. Greenish-blue glass with milky pitting. Free-blown. Cylindrical body with flat bottom. Long cylindrical neck with flaring rim.

13. Bulbous unguentarium (pl. 87, fig. 26) G-71-30 found in Grave 52. H. 0.1 m. D. of body 0.04 m. D. of neck 0.02 m. Intact. Pale bluish-green glass; bulbous body with rounded bottom.

<sup>44</sup> 71-134. Obv.: laureate head of emperor I: ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΟΥΙΤΕΛΛΙΟ[-]. Rev.: circular shield with globules on border; another row of globules on edge of coin; ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ. See Hugo Gaebler, *Die Antiken Münzen Nord-griechenlands 3 (Makedonia und Paionia)*, pt. 1 (Berlin 1906) 78-79, coins 244-246. The issue is merely referred to in Henry Cohen, *Médailles Impériales 1* (Leipzig 1930) 365 *fin*. We are grateful to Miss Joan Fisher for her helpful comments on this rare issue.

<sup>45</sup> In addition to the skyphos (no. 11), they were C-71-130, a small jug, and C-71-155, a small Samian bowl. A bronze

14. Bulbous unguentarium (pl. 87, fig. 27) G-71-35 found in Grave 74. H. 0.065 m. D. of body 0.041 m. D. of neck 0.011 m. Intact. Pale blue glass. Free-blown. Squat, bulbous body with flat bottom. Cylindrical neck; folded lip.

Six of the graves of the late 1st century B.C. to early 1st century A.D. were double-pit cremation burials with outer edges rimmed by red and black bands.<sup>46</sup> The bands seem to have resulted from the fire built in the grave pit and probably remained visible after the burial; they may even have constituted a grave marker. One such burial, Grave 81, contained a large number of walnuts deposited whole in the ashes of the funeral fire. The same grave contained two iron strigils and an iron arm band.

15. Iron strigil (pl. 87, fig. 28) MF-71-159. L. 0.33 m. Ten fragments mended; complete except for end of handle. Flat rectangular handle 0.115 m. long in one piece with the sharply curved blade. Vine motif on decorative strip attached by two rivets to the back of the blade. The other strigil (MF-71-160) is nearly identical but has a lanceolate pattern on the decorative attachment. The arm band (MF-71-161) has a D. of 0.12 m.

Two of the earliest graves, nos. 60 and 95, were cremations covered by roof tiles, but were further elaborated by a built rectangular perimeter at the level of the top of the grave pit. The perimeter wall of Grave 95 was built entirely of large field stones and a spur projects 0.5 m. to the N at the NW corner.<sup>47</sup> Part of a similar structure with two spurs to the E was found near the center of the West Cemetery excavation area. Later burials had involved the removal of its s, w and much of its N wall so that the associated burial is uncertain. The most likely candidate is Grave 21, where numerous tomb furnishings included four figurines of the god Telesphoros.<sup>48</sup>

The richest burial in terms of funeral offerings found in 1971 was Grave 76, probably Augustan in date. The cremation burial of a young child in a

coin (no. 71-398) issued in the late 2nd century B.C., fragments of a glass unguentarium, several iron tacks and four iron nails were also found.

<sup>46</sup> Graves 81, 82, 85, and 86 (excavated); Graves 83 and 84 (unexcavated).

<sup>47</sup> There is probably a corresponding projection on the E, but that part of the wall still lies within the scarp of the trench. It is of interest that inhumation burials of infants, roughly contemporary in date, were found in the immediate vicinity in shallow, unmarked pits.

<sup>48</sup> Grave 21 was excavated in 1970; W-MZ 1970, Section 7.

globular bowl had been covered originally by Laconian roof tiles that were disturbed in antiquity. Below the cinerary urn and an adjacent Corinthian pan tile were found a few terracotta unguentaria and a jumbled mass of nearly 60 terracotta figurines (pl. 87, fig. 29). Although many of the figurines were unbroken, a great many fragments of others were collected and not all have yet been mended. Grave 77, a tile grave a few meters w of Grave 76, produced six.<sup>49</sup> The figurines inventoried thus far from Graves 76 and 77 represent an interesting variety of types: seated females, 5 draped types and 1 nude type; Aphrodite Anadyomene, 4 types; Knidian Aphrodite, 3 types; semi-nude Aphrodite; nude, male lyre player; youth and dog; standing draped male; standing draped female, 2 types; Europa and the bull; Muse with lyre. The examples below were all found in Grave 76, except no. 17 from Grave 77.

16. Aphrodite Anadyomene. Type 3 (pl. 88, fig. 30) TF-71-9. H. 0.173 m. Mended from several fragments; left hand, part of back of head missing. Pale brown clay (Hue 10YR 6/3). Patches of white primer paint preserved. Aphrodite, nude, tall and slender, has both hands raised to tie a ribbon in her hair. Hair parted in the middle. Position relaxed, right knee bent and right elbow resting on a pedestal. Base nearly square (0.057 x 0.052 m.); front face slopes outward. Circular vent hole in back.

17. Knidian Aphrodite. Type 1 (pl. 88, fig. 31) TF-71-36. H. 0.174 m. Intact. Light brown clay (Hue 7.5YR 6/4). White primer paint preserved over most of figurine; reddish-orange paint on amphora. Aphrodite prepares to bathe. She is nude except for drapery across her right arm, and reaches to the amphora standing on a small pedestal beside her. Left arm tight against body, hand covers pubes; left knee bent forward. Hair peaked in front and drawn back into chignon. Figure also modeled in the back from head to buttocks. Low rectangular base, 0.058 x 0.038 m.

18. Standing Aphrodite (pl. 88, fig. 32) TF-71-52. H. 0.183 m. Fragmentary; mended from several fragments: right hand, right shoulder and part of back missing. Pale brown clay (Hue 10YR 6/3), discolored over much of body by burning. Patches of white primer paint on body and drapery. Horizontal band of reddish-brown paint on front and

sides of base and edge of pedestal on which Aphrodite rests her left hand. Drapery loosely knotted at mid-thigh but pulled up in back and held in right hand. Hair parted in the middle, curls hang down from chignon in back. Low base, 0.051 x 0.043 m. Circular vent hole.

19. Seated female. Type 2 (pl. 88, fig. 33) TF-71-11. H. 0.142 m. W. of chair at top 0.05 m. Th. 0.064 m. Intact. Pale brown clay (Hue 10YR 6/3). Brownish-red to orange paint preserved in patches on sides and front of chair and on hair. Woman wears closely wrapped himation over Ionic chiton. Right arm raised to chest inside the drapery, left hand rests on left thigh. Hair parted in the middle, rolled at the sides, and in the back curls hang down from a chignon. Chair, rising above her shoulders, is flat on sides but slopes outward at bottom on back. Below roughly circular vent hole in back is incised signature:  $\epsilon\omega\omega$ .

20. Standing draped youth (pl. 88, fig. 34) TF-71-29. H. 0.132 m. Intact. Light brown clay (Hue 7.5YR 6/4). White primer paint; hair painted red. Youth wears a pallium over his tunic and holds heavy fall of drapery in his left hand; the right rests on an oblique fold across his chest. Head set well forward of shoulders as if deformed; curly hair; facial features strongly modeled. The seam was not smoothed over and can be traced around entire figure. No vent hole. Base 0.041 x 0.035 m.

21. Youth with dog (pl. 88, fig. 35) TF-71-26. H. 0.136 m. Intact. Pale brown clay (Hue 10YR 6/3). White primer paint. Orange paint on hair and on back above hips. Partially nude youth with right hand, clenched or holding some object, resting on head. He is drawing back from a dog that leaps at his right and rests his front paws on the youth's leg. Small, irregularly rounded object at his left side, suspended from his neck. Cloak hangs behind, visible from the front between his legs as vertical fall of drapery with serpentine hem. Oval base 0.067 x 0.036 m. No vent hole. Incised signature on back above base:  $\epsilon\omega\omega$ .

22. Lyre player (pl. 88, fig. 36) TF-71-22. H. 0.117 m. Intact. Pale brown clay (Hue 10YR 6/3). Patches of white primer paint. Partially nude youth seated on rusticated boulder. Slightly potbellied with fat protruding lips, probably a young faun. Short cloak hangs down his back. Right leg crossed over left foot which rests on boulder. On

<sup>49</sup> It is of interest that Grave 21, in which several figurines were found in 1970, lay at approximately the same level

somewhat s of Graves 76 and 77.

left thigh is a lyre, supported from behind by his left hand; right hand rests on lyre. Rectangular base 0.058 m. x 0.046 m. Worn moldmade signature on base in back: ANTYAAO(Y).

Compacted gravel representing the prehistoric bed of the wandering Crna River was encountered at 148.2 m. The earliest burials in the West Cemetery, all of the late 1st century B.C. to early 1st century A.D., had been dug into the river gravel or an equally sterile soil with caliche above it.<sup>50</sup>

The rich variety of grave types and burial furnishings in the West Cemetery, examined only briefly here, illustrate the evolution of burial customs in Stobi over the entire early imperial period. They also provide evidence for a number of quite different, but contemporary burial rituals. Further analysis of the material from the West Cemetery can be expected to yield considerable information on the pagan population of Stobi during the first three and a half centuries of the Roman Empire. The Hellenistic and Early Christian cemeteries must now claim most of our attention in the field.

<sup>50</sup> Three tests were dug into the gravel deposit. In one, the gravel was found to be ca. 1.1 m. deep and lay on a weathered clay-bed. A summary of elevations will perhaps help the reader to envision the stratigraphy of this part of the cemetery. The latest graves (early 4th century A.D.) were dug at ca. 150 m.; gravel fill above Libation Spout Group was 149.165/149.541 m.; top of grave 77 was 148.6 m. Graves 95 and 60, which were

## 6. THE THEATER

Excavation in the annular corridor below the cavea<sup>51</sup> was begun at its sw terminus where an access radial corridor is located. Free space between the top of the corridor fill and the crown of the vault varied from a few cms. to nearly a meter except where an occasional break in the wall had allowed earth to fill up the area completely. A linear distance of some 1.5 m. was cleared to a level ca. 2.2 m. below the vault. The upper deposits here date to the 9th to 11th centuries and suggest that the upper part of the 1st tier of the theater was still visible when Basil II destroyed a garrison at Stobi in A.D. 1014.<sup>52</sup> A test trench 4 x 2.5 m. was dug into the lower deposits of the corridor but work was halted at an arbitrary level 4.8 m. below the vault without finding the ancient floor, which presumably lies not much higher than the level of the orchestra. The lowest deposit excavated in the test trench dates to the late 4th to 5th century A.D.

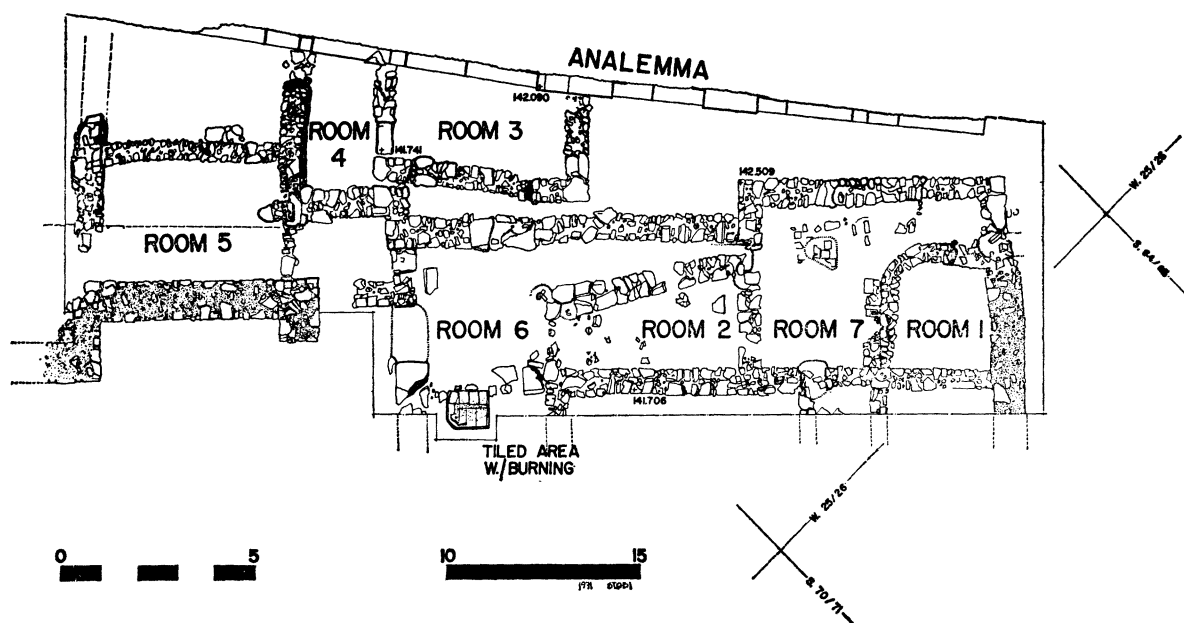
A late Roman building complex overlay the fill of the  $\epsilon$  parodos (ill. 2).<sup>53</sup> A terrace wall was built

enclosed by stone and brick perimeters, were among those burials partly cut into the gravel deposit of the early river bed.

<sup>51</sup> Light and ventilation holes near the top of the vaulted corridor are cut into the risers of the sixteenth row of seats in the cavea.

<sup>52</sup> Cedrenus *CSHB* 2, 709A.

<sup>53</sup> Plan by Richard Trimble.



ILL. 2. Late Roman buildings in theater parodos



in connection with a series of adjoining rooms (1, 2, 6 and 7) on the s. At the w end of the complex, part of the massive sandstone wall that closed the parodos on the s was incorporated into the late rubble structures as the s wall of Room 5. The heavier wall in its lower parts was partly built over by walls that served as retaining walls for the deep rubbish dump underlying the late Roman building (w walls of Rooms 4 and 5).

A final destruction date in the 5th or, more likely, early 6th century is indicated for the complex s of the terrace wall. The earliest construction belongs to the closing years of the 4th century (Room 3) with at least one major rebuilding phase before the destruction and abandoning of the area. The deposit immediately below the terrace wall shows that the latter was constructed no earlier than the last decade of the 4th century.

The soft, dumped fill on which the rubble structures were built sloped e-w and apparently accumulated over a short period of time, perhaps 50 years. After the removal of most of the terrace wall and the walls of the late Roman complex that lay over the parodos at the w end, a series of these sloping deposits was excavated in an area 11 x 4.2 m. The highest and lowest elevations during work here in 1971 were 141.35 and 138.13 m. The original floor of the parodos was not reached (pl. 89, fig. 37).

The deposits differed little from each other in color or texture: almost all were soft, mixed gray-brown soils with much ash and charcoal. All contained great quantities of animal bones and pottery sherds. The number of bronze coins recovered from these deposits, some 250, was remarkable, but most were poorly preserved. All the identifiable coins dated from the time of Constantius II (A.D. 337-361) to Theodosius I (A.D. 379-395) and all legible mint names were located in the Eastern empire. The date of the coins and that of the bulk of the context pottery leave no doubt that most of the great fill of the parodos accumulated during the second half of the 4th century.

<sup>54</sup> Several hundred glazed sherds are now known in a 7th century deposit from recent excavations in Istanbul; see John W. Hayes, "A Seventh-Century Pottery Group," 203-216, accompanying R. Martin Harrison and Nezih Firatli, "Excavations at Sarāḫane in Istanbul: Fifth Preliminary Report," *DOP* 22 (1968) 195-203. Hayes' comments on p. 216 indicate the previous state of knowledge concerning glazed wares as well as the new contribution concerning the material from Sarāḫane: "The presence of glazed pottery in appreciable quantities in a group of ca. A.D. 650-670 is of considerable interest. Evidence

Gray wares, probably Macedonian in origin, are still common in the late Roman deposits of the parodos. An especially characteristic rim is no. 23 below. Another type of ware, of far greater importance in the history of ceramics, is also well represented: no. 24 below is part of the rim of a bowl covered with a metallic (probably lead) glaze characteristic of numerous fragments of both open and closed vessels found in late 4th and early 5th century deposits at Stobi. Such an early use of glaze has not been reported elsewhere in the Byzantine world.<sup>54</sup> The question whether local potters manufactured the ware or imported it from Pannonia will have to await further information on the late Roman ceramic industry at Stobi. The relationship, if any, between this ware and later Byzantine glazed pottery deserves investigation.

23. Bowl rim (pl. 87, fig. 38) C-71-67. Max. P. Dim. 0.09 m. Thickness of rim 0.006 m. Dark gray micaceous clay. Black lustrous paint covers body. Ca. one-fourth of rim preserved. Fragment is from shallow bowl with horizontal rim. Scalloped edge outlined by two curved, concentric grooves; circular groove below point of each scallop. Both designs and scalloping were impressed. Two additional concentric grooves bisect rim. This type of bowl is known from Greek Macedonia in contemporary deposits (personal communication from Mr. John W. Hayes, who refers to this ware in his forthcoming book on Roman pottery). This distinctive decoration and rim type also occur at Stobi with a lustrous red paint or occasionally unpainted.

24. Glazed rim fragment C-71-200. P.H. 0.057 m. W. of rim 0.038 m. Th. of rim 0.011 m. Coarse clay fired gray at core, red near surface (latter, Hue 2.5 YR 5/8). Red to greenish-brown glaze. Outward thickened bowl rim set off from bowl by raised ridge and two grooves. Rim decorated with incised wavy line and two grooves at edge.

Open bowls with a broad rim and a similar glaze are known from Germany during the late 4th century: Erich Gose, *Gefäßstypen der römischen*

for the existence of glazed wares in the Byzantine world at this period is minimal; no parallels can be cited earlier than about the middle of the seventh century." He goes on to suggest a date "around or slightly after A.D. 600" for the earliest appearance of the ware. We may now add that several examples of a glazed, thick-rimmed bowl were found in certain mid-6th century context in the Gymnasium Area of Ancient Corinth during the 1971 excavations directed by James Wiseman. We are much indebted to John Hayes for his helpful comments regarding catalogue nos. 23-24.

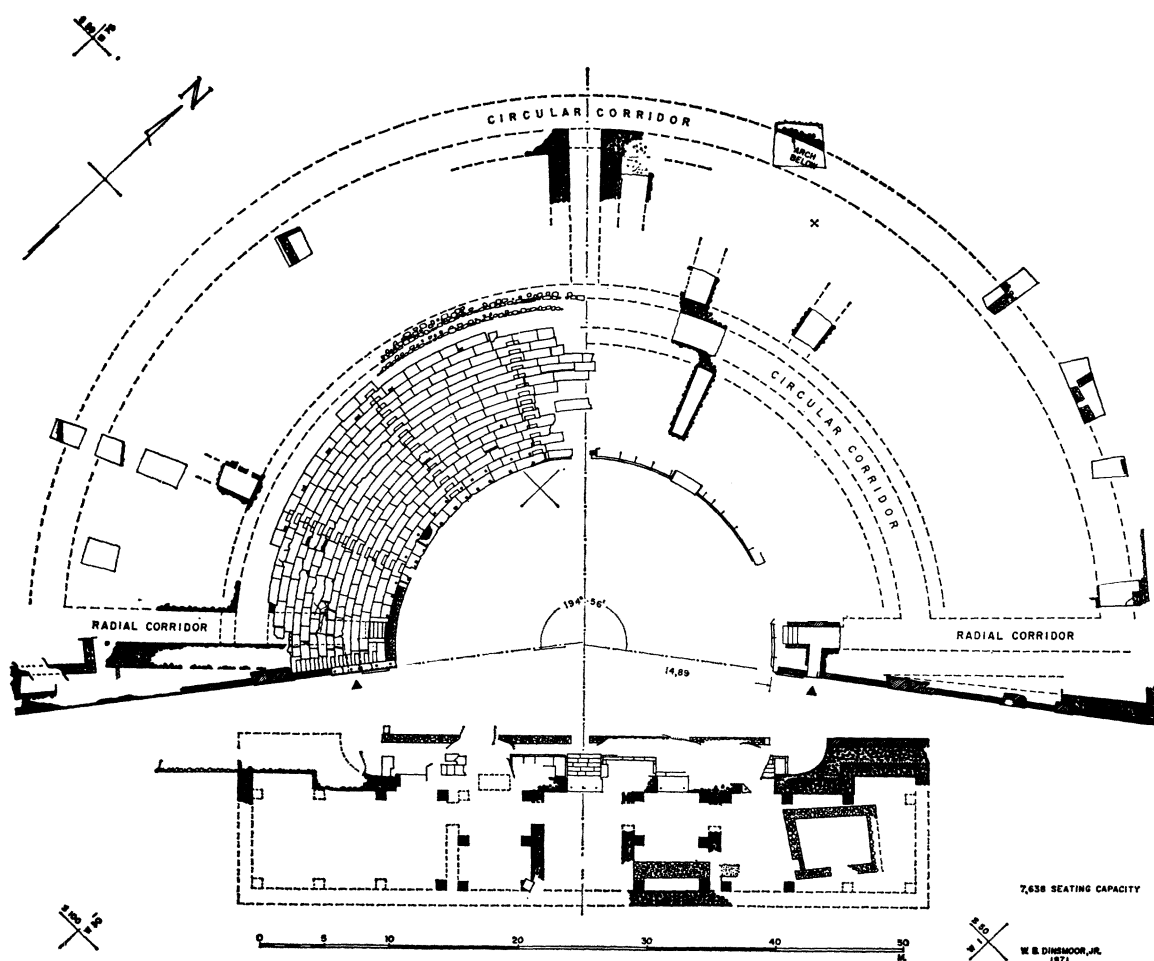
*Keramik im Rheinland, Bonn* [bb Beih. 1 (Bonn 1950) 20, no. 235. The closed vessels from Stobi are similar to a group from Pannonian graves dated by associated coins to A.D. 350-361; even the variations in glaze colors are paralleled: A. Sz. Burger, "The Late Roman Cemetery at Ságvár," *ActaArch* 18 (Budapest 1966) 140-141. Pannonia, indeed, seems to have preserved the lead glaze process from the 1st through the 4th century; for evidence of both closed and open vessels from an early to mid-4th century ceramic workshop in Pannonia, see E. B. Thomas, "Die r  merzeitliche Villa von T  c-F  venpuszta," *ActaArch* (Budapest 1955) 120-123.

A new state plan of the theater (ill. 3) includes the portions of the cavea and substructure revealed

<sup>55</sup> Cf. Ejnar Dyggve, "Le th   tre mixte du bas empire d'apr  s le th   tre de Stobi et les diptyques consulaires," *RA* (1958) 2, 137-157, and especially his state plan, fig. 1. The restored

in excavations by the Conservation Institute of Macedonia during the 1960's.<sup>55</sup> The following comments on the theater are based on measurements and computations by William B. Dinsmoor, Jr. The lower tier of the cavea has 8 stairways and the upper presumably had 15. The two tiers were separated by a diazoma which would have been located directly over the outer wall of the central annular corridor, and a second horizontal passage must have existed at the top of the theater at the back of the upper tier. The theater then allows for 17 rows of seats in the lower tier and 19 in the upper tier. If, as in the Theater of Dionysus at Athens, 0.41 m. is allowed for each seat, there were 2,597 seats in the lower tier and 5,041 in the upper tier, or a total seating capacity of 7,638.

plan of the theater (his fig. 6) by Dyggve is remarkably accurate considering how little of the theater was visible at the time.



ILL. 3. Plan of theater

## 7. HOUSE OF THE FULLER

Excavations in the House of the Fuller were extended to the area nw of the large apsidal hall.<sup>56</sup> Four main periods of habitation, each with sub-phases of building activity, were identified. Virgin soil has not yet been reached.

1. A single test trench in the NE corner of Room 21 (see below) revealed a portion of a mortar and rubble wall that antedates the House of the Fuller. The small amount of contextual material suggests a date in the 3rd century for the earliest floor of Room 21 built over the wall.

2. This is the chief period of the House of the Fuller. Room 21 was entered from the apsidal hall<sup>57</sup> and provided access on the left to Room 22 and on the right to a room or court (unexcavated). The floor of Room 22 was supported on circular terracotta bricks (pl. 89, fig. 39). Hot air entered the hypocaust area beneath a brick arch from a furnace in the sw corner of Room 21. The hypocaust was abandoned early in the 4th century<sup>58</sup> and four floors were successively superimposed, the final one lying 30-40 cm. higher than the first—thus necessitating raising the level of the threshold connecting it to Room 21. The last floor was built near the end of the century, clearly not long before the destruction of the building.<sup>59</sup> The destruction debris was a deep mass of adobe brick, wooden timbers and roof tiles.

3. No structural remains were found above the destruction deposits of Rooms 21 and 22, but a rubbish dump of the 5th century is to be associated with a relatively humble residential complex somewhat to the w. This complex of small rooms with earthen floors and narrow rubble wall socles lies above three rooms, 23-25, which had as their E wall the w wall of Rooms 21-22. There is no reason at present to suppose that Rooms 23-25 belonged to the same residence as the first two rooms discussed.<sup>60</sup> The discovery of 30 large, rough hemispheres of iron slag in 4th century deposits of Rooms

23-25 points to industrial functions for this area.

A large, roughly rectangular pit lay to the N and when the early 5th century structure was succeeded about the middle of the century<sup>61</sup> by another humble one, a small, oval pit succeeded the larger one. The stone-paved floor of the dwelling was at an elevation of 150.314/150.360 m.

4. The final ancient period of habitation lay just below the present ground surface. The chief structural features preserved include two stone rubble walls and part of a floor (elev. 151.716 m.) of large, rectangular stone slabs. The construction date would be late 5th or early 6th century, certainly post-Theodoric, but sure context for its destruction is lacking.

## 8. THE EPISCOPAL BASILICA

The main floor of the Episcopal Basilica lies at approximately the level of the Via Sacra (ill. 1:3 and 5). Worshipers passed along this paved and colonnaded avenue to reach the main entrance of the Basilica opposite the Semicircular Court (ill. 1:4). But the residence of the bishop (ill. 1:8), adjacent to the basilica on the N, lay at a much lower level and was reached from the w by a monumental stairway.<sup>62</sup>

We can now see that the Episcopal Basilica stood in part on an artificial terrace extending E from near the Via Sacra to the ruined outer wall of the abandoned theater. The area immediately S, at least as far W as the narthex, was at a lower level. The floor of the principal building on the S lies ca. 4.4 m. below the level of the S stylobate of the nave. The basilica must indeed have towered over the surrounding buildings and dominated the view from any direction.

The area to the S could be reached directly from the church (ill. 4). A doorway in the S wall of the narthex led to a sandstone stairway bounded on the S by a wall of roughly-shaped stones set in a coarse and crumbly lime mortar. In an earlier

<sup>56</sup> The building was referred to in W-MZ 1970 as the North Palace, but it is far too humble to be called a palace and the directional adjective is inappropriate. Its present name is suggested by a quantity of murex shells found N of the apsidal hall.

<sup>57</sup> A bronze lamp was found in front of the threshold: W-MZ 1970, Section 6.

<sup>58</sup> Nine coins were found, the earliest of which (71-311) belongs to the reign of Diocletian (A.D. 284-305), and the latest (71-375) to that of Constantius II (A.D. 337-361).

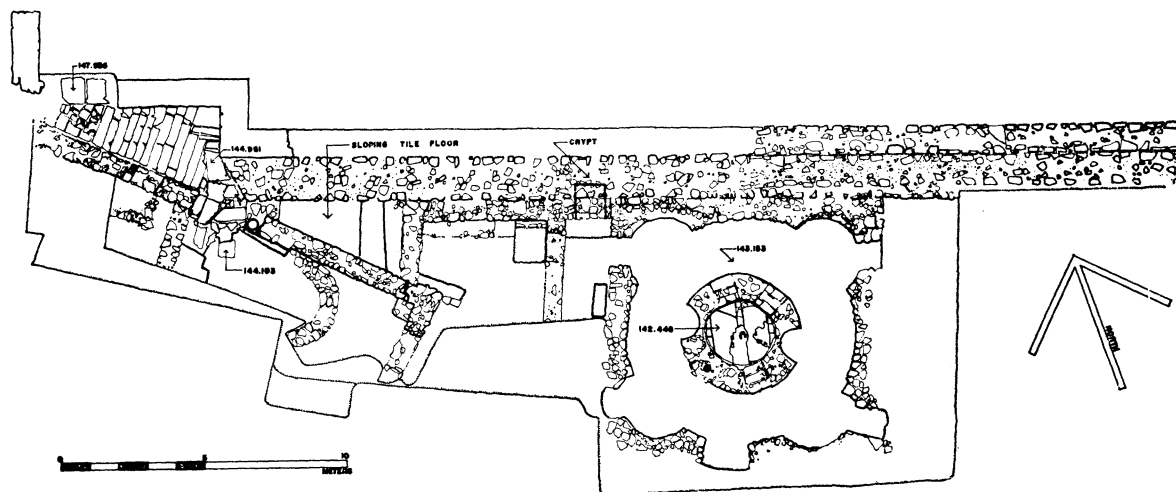
<sup>59</sup> Ceramic contextual material was plentiful in the floor deposit. There were eight coins, three of which (71-126, 127,

128) date to the reign of Valentinian I (A.D. 364-375). But coin 71-382 from the next *earlier* floor was minted during the reign of Theodosius I (A.D. 379-395).

<sup>60</sup> The lower deposits of these rooms, where tested, also show occupation from the 3rd through the 4th century.

<sup>61</sup> The latest coin (71-286) belongs to the reign of Valentinian III (A.D. 425-455).

<sup>62</sup> The Episcopal Residence was partially excavated in the 1930's. A brief discussion of the building and a restored plan have been published: Dj. Mano-Zissi, "Stukatura u Stobima," *Zbornik Narodnog Muzeja* 3 (Belgrade 1962) 101-107.



ILL. 4. Area s of Episcopal Basilica

period the landing at the top of the stairway was paved with sandstone slabs at an elevation of 147.63 m., but at the time of the destruction of the basilica a marble step had been added at the top and a second floor surface of square, baked tiles laid ca. 19 cm. higher, nearly at the level of the sandstone threshold.

During the final period of use an earthen floor covered the lower three steps and extended through a doorless passage into a room to the sw (pl. 89, fig. 40). The reuse of architectural fragments to adorn this entrance seems a melancholy attempt to repair a crumbling elegance. Part of a marble column, badly fitted on an Ionic base and crowned with a nearly square block of green marble, stood on one side of the passageway facing a tall mullion column which was found where it had fallen forward from its rectangular base. The column stood at the w end of Wall 2, a wall identical in structure to the wall of the stairway to which it may be connected: its lower part extends below the column and may originally have served as a bed for a threshold.

The room reached by the passage just described is bounded on the w by a wall which abuts the stairway wall at a right angle, and on the e by a curved wall. Both walls are dry rubble (mortarless) structures; the latter is pierced by a doorway. Tests below the earthen floor revealed three earlier living surfaces. The earliest (Floor 1) was reached only in a small test trench; it is a hard-packed earth

<sup>63</sup> Numerous large chunks of mosaic were found in the room, but above Floor 4.

floor at elevation 144.1 m. A hard, pink cement, typical of mosaic beddings both in the Episcopal Basilica and in the Synagogue, lay ca. 30 cm. above Floor 1 and may have carried a mosaic during the early days of the church.<sup>63</sup> Floor 3 (elev. 144.87 m.) was again an earthen surface but includes a tiled drain, covered by stone slabs and part of a marble column, which runs roughly N-S. The drain, 0.35 m. wide on the interior, descends from an area apparently below the narthex. Its construction involved the removal of a part of the lowest sandstone step; the stairway, then, had been constructed at least by the time of Floor 2.

Ceramic material at all levels was scanty and the absolute chronology of Floors 1-3 is uncertain. Coin 71-89, found in the deposit of Floor 4, dates to sometime between A.D. 518 and 565.<sup>64</sup>

A deep destruction debris reaching nearly to the present ground surface overlay the stairway and the rooms to the se. Most of it consisted of bricks and mortar from the collapsed s wall of the basilica. A large number of fragments of fresco were found, some preserving parts of faces, hands and drapery, especially in the first room.

The function of that room and the next two to the e is as yet undetermined. The wedge-shaped space enclosed chiefly by Wall 2 and the terrace wall of the basilica contained a sloping tile floor that must have taken much of the rainwater from the guttered roof of the basilica and channeled it into the drain of Floor 3. The blocking wall on

<sup>64</sup> An orb and cross are visible on the obverse; the reverse preserved a K and perhaps the letters AN.



the w was built at the time of Floor 4 when the drain was no longer in use.

#### 9. BAPTISTERY OF THE EPISCOPAL BASILICA

The most significant architectural discovery of the 1971 season is the large baptistery s of the basilica, the existence of which was suspected last year (ill. 1:6; pl. 90, fig. 41).<sup>65</sup> It was destroyed in the same 6th century catastrophe<sup>66</sup> that overwhelmed the basilica and, presumably, the rest of the city. At the time of its final destruction the Baptistery had already undergone some considerable modification of form. The earlier figured frescoes had been covered by coarse yellow plaster; six unfluted columns had been spaced around the parapet of the central piscina, their Ionic bases secured to the mosaic floor by a thin layer of lime mortar; a few holes in the mosaic, perhaps damaged in some earlier disaster, had been filled with cement flush with the floor itself.

The Baptistery (ill. 4) is nearly square on the exterior, ca. 9.4 m. to a side, but the interior space is marked by a number of apses. The principal entrance was from the s where a broad doorway, ca. 1.5 m. wide, is flanked by shallow apses. The n wall, built against the thick terrace wall of the basilica, has a broad central apse with a smaller one on each side to balance the arrangement of the s wall. The e and w walls each have a single, shallow apse. In each corner there is an entrance, at least two of which (ne and nw) were spanned by brick and concrete arches.

The nw archway gave access to a narrow space (1.6 m.) separated from the complex described in Section 8 by a wall or parapet, only the low, plastered, stone socle of which is preserved. At the n end of the hallway, and filling its entire width, is a doorway with a flat lintel. The doorway, which was partially blocked at some period with a brick wall, leads into the center of a long side of a large vaulted crypt, oriented e-w and built within the substructure of the basilica's terrace wall. It is reasonable to suppose that the crypt once held the relics of a martyr or high official of the church.

<sup>65</sup> W-MZ 1970, Section 3 *fin*.

<sup>66</sup> Coin 71-708, an issue of the 6th century, was found lying on the mosaic.

<sup>67</sup> Part of the kantharos base was found in place and other fragments were among the debris within the piscina.

<sup>68</sup> The principal fragment is I-71-10 (= A-71-121). Part of the inscription was reused, face down, as the Ionic column base nearest the s entrance of the Baptistery. The base is square, 0.37 m. on a side; H. 0.245 m. H. of letters: 1st and

The walls of the Baptistery are constructed of moderately large blocks set in a coarse concrete that has badly deteriorated. The n wall is preserved to a height of nearly 4 m. above the mosaic floor, the s wall only to ca. 2 m. Fresco is preserved on the lower parts of all walls and one large patch is still in place high on the central n apse. A quantity of window glass and two mullion columns found in the debris show that there were at least two windows in the building.

A large circular piscina (interior diam. 2.4 m.) is centered in the room and set off from it by a brick parapet, 0.85/1.0 m. wide, which rises ca. 0.63 m. above the mosaic floor. The piscina is faced with slabs, on the exterior alternating marble and slate and on the interior white and red marble. The floor of the piscina, also of marble, lies 1.33 m. below the preserved top of the parapet. In its center rose a hollow marble cylinder, spirally fluted on its exterior surface; its function is as yet unclear.

The piscina was apparently entered by stepping up onto the parapet and then descending one of three steep marble stairways. A large marble kantharos rose from about the level of the mosaic floor within a space made for it in the parapet (pl. 90, fig. 42).<sup>67</sup> The kantharos is 0.94 m. high and the diameter at the top is 0.6 m.; carefully carved double volutes adorn two sides in imitation of handles. The entire vessel, including volutes, was carved from a single piece of white marble. Six small marble columns, with painted bands of red, yellow and black, seem to have stood on small Ionic bases on the parapet and may have carried the roof of a baldacchino.

Six larger columns, some with figured composite capitals, stood on the mosaic floor close against the parapet wall during the final phase of the Baptistery. Only one base was still in place, but all the bases, or fragments of them, were found near the mortared squares marking their location. At least one was cut from an inscribed monument (pl. 89, fig. 43).<sup>68</sup>

The mosaic (pl. 90, fig. 47) has a band of running spirals along the walls, around the piscina, and

2nd line, 0.09 m.; 3rd line 0.07 m.; 4th line 0.05 m. Inter-linear space 1-2, 0.03 m., 3-4, 0.025 m.

DEO C[AESARI

AVGV[STO

IOVIS LIBERA[TORIS - -

SECUNDI.L.BA[ - - -

-traces-

Line 3: Jupiter Liberator was worshipped along with Minerva and Juno Regina in the time of Augustus; see Thulin, "Jupiter

separating the four main panels. Each panel dips towards one of the corner doorways and has as a centerpiece a gadrooned kantharos rising from a stylized floral design. Water spouts from a fountain within the kantharos. A peacock stands on either side of the kantharos in the NE and SW panels and waterfowl are scattered among foliage in the field. In the NW panel two does drink from the kantharos in the presence of birds and in the SE panel, the least well preserved, a doe and an antlered buck are the main figures. Each doorway has a scale pattern and in two semicircular niches of the parapet there is a ray design. The mosaic is formed of small stone tesserae of a variety of colors. The technical quality is high and the mosaicist, with his varicolored pieces, succeeded in imparting a feeling of roundness to his figures.

The original interior of the Baptistry was remarkably colorful. In addition to the bright mosaic and the varicolored marbles of the piscina, the arcuated space was enlivened by wall frescoes. Numerous faces have been found among the thousands of fresco fragments; several with the "sideways glance" (pl. 89, fig. 44) characteristic of some portraits known earlier from the narthex of the Episcopal Basilica.<sup>69</sup> Faces are shown both frontally and in profile, and in a variety of sizes. The varying scale of the heads suggests that the artist was trying to indicate depth. Each portrait and each pose so far noted seem individualized. The painter (or group of painters) was surely an artist of exceptional skill and imagination—see the young man in the blue chiton (pl. 89, fig. 44) and the delicate features of the youth in pl. 89, fig. 45.

(9)," *RE* 10 (Stuttgart 1919) 432. Line 4: Secundus is common as a cognomen on inscriptions from Stobi. The second name may be Bassus; a veteran's inscription from Stobi honors C. Iulius Bassus of the tribe Maecia, a veteran of the 8th Augustan legion; *CIL* III 630. Line 5: the last 3 letters on r seem to be DED and suggest *dedicavit*. More of the text may be preserved on the bottoms of the two bases not yet removed from the Baptistry.

<sup>69</sup> R. E. Hoddinott, *Early Byzantine Churches in Macedonia and Southern Serbia* (London and New York 1963) pl. 43: Iovanka Maximović "Contribution à l'étude des fresques de Stobi," *CahArch* 10 (1959) 207-216.

<sup>70</sup> It is larger than the octagonal baptistery room (inner dimensions 7.3-7.4 m.) adjoining the enormous basilica at Corinthian Lechaion: Demetrios I. Pallas, 'Ανασκαφή τῆς Βασιλικῆς τοῦ Λεχαίου, *Praktika* (1961) 137-154. On the plan see, e.g., A. Khatchatrian, *Les baptistères paléochrétiens* (Paris 1962) figs. 63 a (Gerasa), 185 (Cos), 358 (Riva San Vitale in Switzerland), 369 (Aquila).

<sup>71</sup> At least in the Greek world most of the fonts are too small to allow immersion. An example close at hand is the baptistry of the North Basilica (formerly Basilica of the

The form of this sumptuous Baptistry, essentially a quatrefoil with small corner apses inscribed within a quadrangle, may have its origin in Palestine; e.g., the Baptistry of St. John the Baptist at Gerasa. The plan became well known in Greece and elsewhere in the 5th and 6th centuries.<sup>70</sup> Other aspects raise a number of interesting questions. The piscina, with its sealed joints and a drain under the floor, seems to have been intended to hold water. May we suppose, then, that baptism here was by immersion? But baptism by infusion was customary inside formal structures (i.e., baptisteries) of the 4th to 6th centuries.<sup>71</sup> And what was the function of the marble kantharos? Surely the similarity between the vessel itself and the representation on the adjacent mosaic (and numerous other mosaics as well) is significant. In the mosaics the kantharos either supplies the "fluid of life" or flows with an abundance of foliage.<sup>72</sup> But although the representation on mosaics is common, there is, so far as we are aware, no vessel of comparable size known from any other baptistry. If the vessel served any function other than a symbolic one, it is likely to have held holy water. How that water was utilized is another question.<sup>73</sup>

There is little point in attempting a stylistic dating of frescoes not yet mended or of the mosaic, especially since the excavation of 1972 may well provide us with more reliable chronological evidence. It does seem most likely, however, that the original construction, with mosaic and frescoes, is no later than the mid-5th century. A detailed commentary on the architecture must also await further study. Fortunately, the Baptistry had not

Quatrefoil Baptistry): Hoddinott (supra n. 69) 168-169.

<sup>72</sup> On representations of peacocks drinking the "fluid of life" from such a vessel, see esp. E. R. Goodenough, *Jewish Symbols in the Graeco-Roman World* VIII: *Pagan Symbols in Judaism* (New York 1958) 55-57. There is a deer beside a kantharos in the mosaic of the triclinium in the House of Psalms; Dj. Mano-Zissi, "Mosaiken in Stobi," *BIABulg* 10 (1936) fig. 184. Two deer flank a similar kantharos in a mosaic discovered recently in a basilica at Longos near Edessa; Georges Daux, "Chroniques des fouilles, 1967," *BCH* 91 (1967) 898, figs. 1-2. The style and technique of the mosaic at Longos closely resemble those of the Stobi mosaics. The Longos mosaic and several others in Greece depicting the kantharos are illustrated in Jean-Pierre Sodini, "Mosaïques paléochrétiennes de Grèce," *BCH* 94 (1970) 699-753.

<sup>73</sup> Large stone vessels for holy water must usually have stood in the atrium; cf. the large marble phiale (possibly 5th century) from the courtyard of the Basilica of St. Demetrius in Thessalonica in A. K. Orlandos, 'Η ξυλόστεγος παλαιοχριστιανική Βασιλική (Athens 1952) 120, fig. 70. On the use of basins in baptisteries (e.g., baptism of children and foot-washing), see Pallas (supra n. 70) 145-146.

been disturbed since its destruction and the architectural embellishments were all found where they had fallen in the collapse of the building.

Bricks from the Episcopal Basilica frequently carried a molded cross in one of several varieties.<sup>74</sup> Just as the brick maker in that instance knew that his product was intended for a church, so, too, did the manufacturer of bricks for the Baptistery. Many of the bricks were incised with birds or fish and occasionally a more complex scene involving a human. The most interesting brick is a fragment preserving part of an invocation written with a

finger in the clay before the brick was fired (pl. 89, fig. 46):<sup>75</sup> *θεε|ἐλέησον|Χρίστε|*. There may have been a fourth line in which Christ was called upon separately. The plea for God to have pity seems at first a mournful sentiment to discover etched in clay amid such extensive ruins as those of the Baptistery. But the invocation, after all, belongs to the time of construction, surely a more prosperous and happier period for the people of Stobi than the final days of the city.

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<sup>74</sup> Rudolf Egger, "Die städtische Kirche von Stobi," *JOAI* 24 (1929) 46.

<sup>75</sup> TA-71-30 (= I-71-11). P.L. 0.18 m. W. 0.26 m. Th.

0.025 m. H. of letters 0.04/0.06 m. Coarse, reddish yellow clay (Hue 5YR 6/6) with inclusions.





FIG. 1



FIG. 6



FIG. 13



FIG. 7



FIG. 14

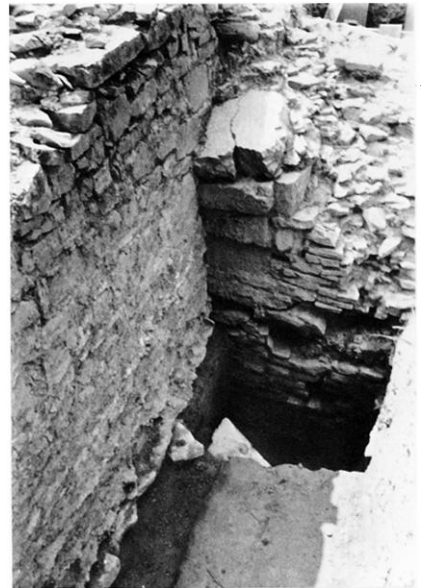


FIG. 15

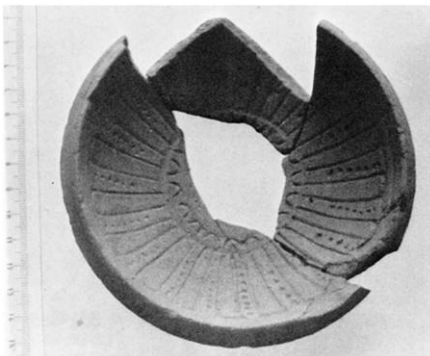


FIG. 4



FIG. 10



FIG. 11





FIG. 2

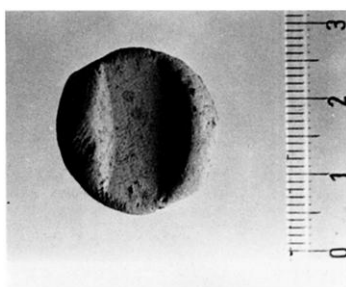


FIG. 5

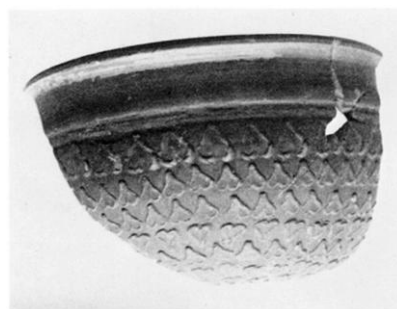


FIG. 3



FIG. 9



FIG. 9



FIG. 8



FIG. 8

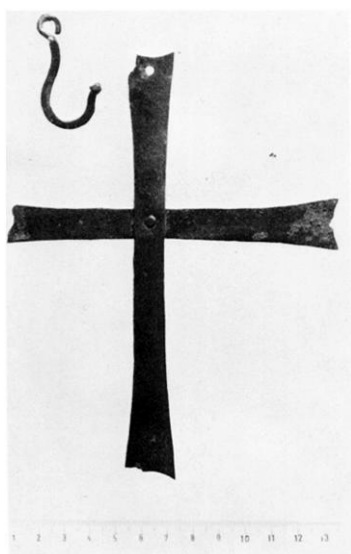


FIG. 12



FIG. 22



FIG. 17



FIG. 16



FIG. 19



FIG. 18



FIG. 21



FIG. 20



FIG. 23



FIG. 38



FIG. 29



FIG. 24



FIG. 26



FIG. 27



FIG. 25



FIG. 28





FIG. 30



FIG. 31



FIG. 32



FIG. 33



FIG. 34



FIG. 35



FIG. 36

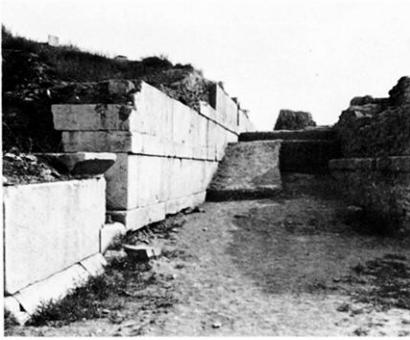


FIG. 37

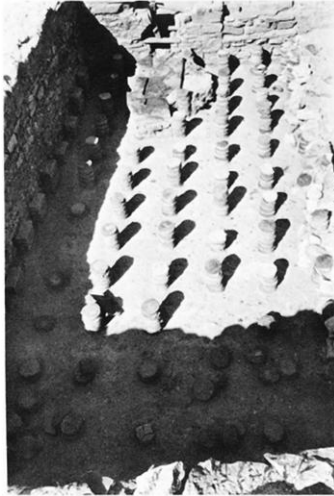


FIG. 39

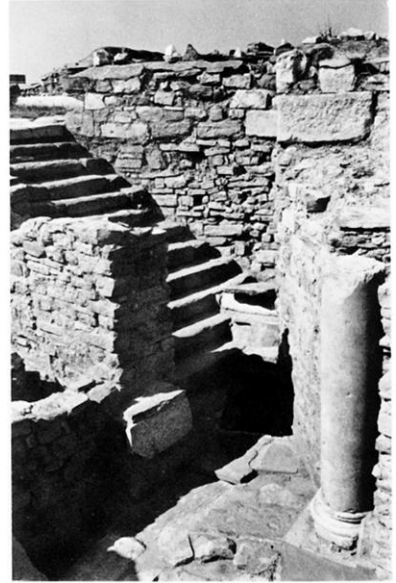


FIG. 40



FIG. 43



FIG. 46



FIG. 44



FIG. 45



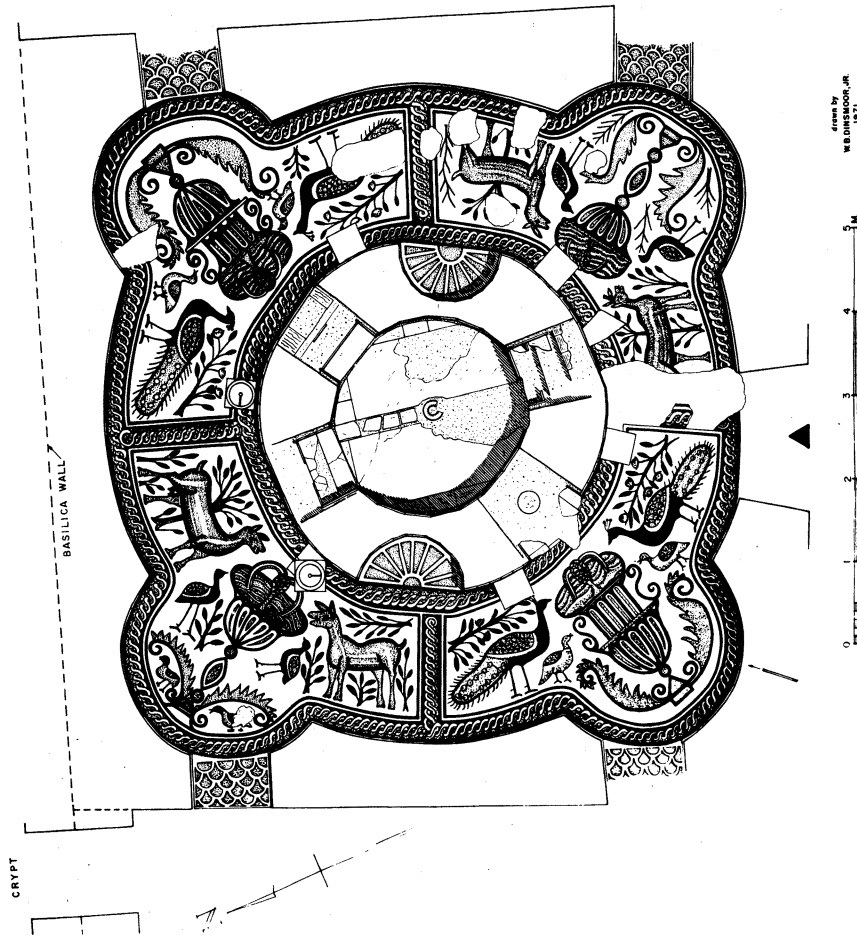


FIG. 47



FIG. 41



FIG. 42